A LIST OF CAPSIDS FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK, WITH THE DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES.

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Miris instabilis Uhl. --- Mosholu. Collaria oculatus Reut. — Mosholu. Collaria meilleurii Prov. - Mosholu. Phytocoris puella Reut. - Staten Id., Mosholu. Neurocolpus nubilus Say - Ft. Lee, Mosholu, Palisades. Lopidea media Say - Ft. Lee, Mosholu. Stenotus binotatus Fabr. - Mosholu. Calocoris rapidus Say - Mosholu, Forest P. Calocoris bipunctatus Fabr. — Mosholu. Lygus invitus Say - Mosholu, Forest P. Lygus pratensis Linu. -- Cortlandt, Staten Id., Mosholu. Lygus pratensis Linn., large var. - Mosholu. Lygus flavonotatus Prov. — Mosholu, Palisades. Lygus pabulinus Linn. - Staten Id., Mosholu. Lygus monachus Uhl. --- Mosholu, Lakehurst. Pœciloscytus basalis Reut. --- Mosholu, Lakehurst. Pœciloscytus sericeus Uhl. -- Mosholu, Forest P. Pœcilocapsus lineatus Fabr. - Mosholu, Cortlandt. Pœcilocapsus goniphorus Say. - Mosholu. Pœcilocapsus, black var., Reut. - Mosholu, Lakehurst. Deræocoris segusinus Muell. (Reut.) var. capilaris Fabr. - Brooklyn, June

27, 1903.

Several specimens found, males and females, showing all the varying shades of black, red and orange, peculiar to this species. They agree exactly with the European specimens with which I compared them. This species is rarely seen in collections. Prof. Uhler has listed it in his Check-List of Hemiptera, and it is also recorded by Reuter as occurring in North America.

Systratiotus americanus Reut. — Mosholu, Forest P. Capsus ater Linn. — Cortlandt. Monalocoris filicis Linn. — Staten Id., Sandy Hook. Pycnoderes insignis Reut. — Staten Id. Camptobrochis nebulosus Uhl. — Mosholu, Ft. Lee. Hyaliodes vitripennis Say. — Mosholu, Staten Id. Dichrooscytus elegans Uhl. — Mosholu, Lakehurst. Orthops scutellatus Uhl. — Mosholu. Diommatus congrex Uhl. — Staten Id. Dicyphus californicus Stal. — Staten Id. Halticus uhleri Girard. — Staten Id. Stiphrosoma stygica Say. — Mosholu, Forest P. Onychumenus decolor Fall. — Mosholu. Episcopus ornatus Rent. — Mosholu. Psallus juniperi, new species.

Body elongate-oval, densely covered with fine golden hairs, interspersed with darker, erect, longer ones. Color pale-yellowish, slightly sprinkled with reddish. Head nearly vertical, short ; broader across the eyes, which are prominent and reniform, touching the anterior border of pronotum. Face slightly rounded, broad, marked with four transverse, brownish lines, interrupted in the middle. These lines are sometimes indistinct, being covered by hairs. Antennæ nearly reaching the tip of cuneus; the joints equally stout, except the basal one, which is a trifle thicker, also shorter than the head and extending beyond the tip of head; second joint nearly four times longer than the first; the third two-thirds as long as the second, and the terminal joint somewhat longer than the first. Rostrum yellowish, reaching to the posterior coxæ. Pronotum trapezoidal, slightly convex, strongly declivous in front; anterior margin half the width of the posterior margin and a little sinuate in the middle; lateral margins not sharply marginate, somewhat depressed; the humeri subacute, rounded behind; the callosities very feebly indicated. Scutellum quite small, as long as wide. The sides of the hemelytra almost straight; clavus tinged with a reddish hue, which color extends in some bright specimens along the suture to the inner part of the corium; cuneus triangular, speckled with red, at tip whitish. The scutellum has near each basal angle a brownish spot, composed of tufts of hair. A linear spot at the apex of the clavus, and two minute spots along the posterior margins of the corium. Membrane fuscous and iridescent, considerably surpassing the abdomen; the veins of the cells white; close to the apex of the cuneus runs a short, hyaline line, exteriorly. Abdomen greenish-white, polished. Legs yellowishwhite; the femora more or less mottled with red, the hind femora broad, compressed, and the hind tibiæ comparatively long, beset with fine white hairs and with dark, remote, long bristles. Claws very strong and blackish. Length to the tip of membrane 2.75 mm. Width across the hemelytra 1 mm.

Mosholu, N. Y., July 20, 1902 (de la Torre Bueno), 3 specimens, Crescent City, Fla. (E. A. Schwarz), Marshal Hall, Md., June 6, 1891, Front Royal, Va., August 6, 1893; Washington, D. C., June 9, 1891 (Heidemann).

Type. --- No. 8199, U. S. National Museum.

This species is a small and a very frail insect, occuring during the summer months on red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*).* It has prob-

^{*} Proceedings of Ent. Soc., Washington, D. C., Vol. H., p. 225, 1892.

ably two broods, and hibernates in the adult state. This delicate Capsid may easily be recognized by its ornamentation of brown spots on the scutellum and hemelytra.

Agalliastes associatus Uhl. — Mosholu, Cortlandt. Agalliastes suavis Reut. — Mosholu. Plagiognathus obscurus Uhl. — Mosholu, Staten Id. Plagiognathus annulatus Uhl. — Mosholu. Plagiognathus frater us Uhl. — Mosholu, Forest P. Plagiognathus politus Uhl. — Cortlandt, Mosholu.

Class I, HEXAPODA,

Order XI, ORTHOPTERA.

A NEW SPECIES OF THE LOCUSTID GENUS AMBLYCORYPHA FROM KANSAS.

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Amblycorypha iselyi, new species.

In size comparable with *A. rotundifolia* but differing from that species in having the elytra more rotundate and the wings aborted, not reaching the tips of the elytra, in this respect allied to the larger *parvipennis* of Stal. Ovipositor of about the same length and shape as that of *rotundifolia* but a little stouter. Pronotum flat above, the lateral carinæ sharp and persistent. Hind femora extending considerably beyond the tips of the elytra in both sexes.

Length of pronotum, male, 7.5 mm., female, 8 mm.; elytra, male, 22.5 mm., female, 25 mm.; hind femora, male, 25 mm., female, 26 mm.; of hind femora beyond the tips of the elytra, male, 6.5 mm., female, 7 mm.; ovipositor, female, 10 mm.; width of elytra, male, 9 mm., female, 9 mm.; of pronotum, in front, male, 3.25 mm., female, 3.5 mm.; behind, male, 4.75 mm., female, 5 mm.

Type. - No. 8197, U. S. National Museum.

Described from two pairs taken at Wichita, Kansas, by Professor Isely in July, 1904.

50